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Psychopathy, Sexual Values Dimensions, and Premarital Sexual Behaviour among Urban Unmarried Adolescents

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Abstract

A number of empirical researches and literature reviews indicate that personality can predict personal values, and then person's behaviour can be predicted from the personal values adhered to that person. However, researches those relate these variables in the field of sexual behaviour—and more specifically on premarital sexual behaviour—has not been found in Indonesia. This study is the first that places the degree of psychopathic personality as a predictor variable to the degree of sexual values dimensions (absolutism, hedonism, relativism), and degree of sexual values dimensions as predictor variables to the degree of premarital sexual behaviour in its hypothetical models. Predictive correlational design was used in this study. Study sample consisted of 267 unmarried urban adolescents (97 males, 170 females; $M = 20.50$ years old, $SD = 1.37$ years old) taken conveniently from five campuses in Indonesia's capital Jakarta and its surrounding areas. The results showed that the hypotheses were supported by empirical data. In addition, psychopathy had a direct effect on premarital sexual behaviour.

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1. Introduction

In the midyear of 2012, the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Nafsiah Mboi, caused controversy associated with his statement that she was going to campaign and encourage the use of condom (Jakarta Post, 2012) despite the target of the campaign was intended for those who have potential sexual risk in order to reduce the

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number of HIV / AIDS cases which are still relatively high in Indonesia. By the Islamic Defender Front (FPI) of Indonesia, Nafsiah is called as a “liberal minister” (Jakarta Globe, 2012). Approximately a decade ago, Iip Wijayanto in his research indicated that 97.05% of 1,600 female students in 16 campuses who lived in the boarding house in North Yogyakarta, Indonesia have lost their virginity. This research report also caused debate among many parties (Jawa Pos, 2002). A number of similar researches on premarital sexual behaviour have been published by various institutions in Indonesia (Okezone, 2010; Pangkahila & Pangkahila, 2001; Situmorang, 2011).

Realities of sexual behaviour revealed from the results of the empirical researches and public reaction to the results of such researches and to the campaign from the Health Minister reflect the fact that there are variations in sexual values in Indonesian society.

Literature gap on research on premarital sexuality, especially in Indonesia, is that the reports put emphasis on overt premarital sexual behaviour or action, yet there is lack of exploration on covert sexual values which are the background of such sexual behaviour or action. Value indeed plays a pivotal role in explaining behaviour. Value is something of significant worth, which deserves hard struggle to be pursued, and therefore, motivates individual's behaviour or action (Leahy, 2001; Ward, Gannon, & Keown, 2006). Value can be a source of attitudes (i.e. affectively based attitudes), and attitudes can form intentions which lead to subsequent behaviour, although one's behaviour may not always be the same as one's attitude and intention (Aronson, Wilson, & Akert, 2007). Studies to examine sexual values in Indonesia have been initiated among others by Utomo (1997).

The second literature gap is that there have not been many researches in Indonesia that link premarital sexual attitudes and behaviour with individual's personalities. A number of studies in the world explain the link between premarital sexual attitudes and behaviour with psychosocial variables such as peer influences, familial and extra-familial influences system, exposure to media containing sexual content, gender scripts, gender equality of a country, and social class (Baumeister & Mendoza, 2011; Izugbara, 2008; Li & Boulay 2010; Reiss, 1965; Situmorang, 2011; Wong *et al.*, 2009; Zhang, Miller, & Harrison, 2008). Meanwhile, a number of studies explain the link between premarital sexual attitudes and behaviour with personal variables such as self-rated health, smoking and drinking, self-esteem, religiosity, cognitive moral development, sex guilt, personal control and self-efficacy in sexual negotiation (Chiao & Yi, 2011; Jurich & Jurich, 1974; Mendelsohn & Mosher, 1979; Opayemi, 2011; Pearson, 2006; Reynolds, 1994). A well-known research on the relationship between personality (in this case: psychoticism, neuroticism, extraversion, and propensity to dissimulate) and premarital sex behaviour was conducted by Eysenck (1974) and further probed by Barnes, Malamuth, and Check (1984). After their research, to our knowledge, there have not been many similar researches, except for a few researchers who related it with the locus of control, sensation seeking, and the Big Five Personality traits (Hennessy, Bleakley, Fishbein, & Jordan, 2008; Lee & Mancini, 1981; Odor & Abiahu, 2008; Seto, Lalumière, & Quinsey, 1995).

Based on the above literature gaps, this research was conducted. To fill these gaps, this research employed sexual values and psychopathic personality as predictor variables toward premarital sexual behaviour.

Sexual values are moral guides to make decisions with regard to acceptable or unacceptable sexual behaviour, either to a committed partner or to a non-committed partner (Blinn-Pike, Berger, Hewett, & Oleson, 2004; Deadorff, Tschann, Flores, & Ozer, 2010; DiIorio, Dudley, Soet, & McCarty, 2004; Paradise, Cote, Lourenco, & Howland, 2001; Richey, Knox, & Zusman, 2009; Thomas, 2010; Ward *et al.*, 2006). There are three dimensions of sexual values (Knox, Cooper, & Zusman, 2001; McCammon, Knox, & Schact, 1998; Richey Knox, & Zusman, 2009), namely (1) Absolutism (traditional, abstinence until marriage), which is based on the value system of authority and absolute power of religion, law and tradition; (2) Relativism (relational), the value system stating that certain sexual decisions may be made in the context of specific situations or in reference to the nature of the relationship; and (3) Hedonism (recreational), which confirms that the main value and human motivation to do something are to get pleasure and avoid discomfort. This study hypothesized that the premarital sexual behaviour can be predicted by the sexual values.

This current study also hypothesized that psychopathic personality is associated with sexual values and premarital sexual behaviour of a person in a normal, non-disorder/pathological settings. This has two foundations.

First, it is already known that there is a relationship between values with personality. Values are indeed different from personality. Values are distinct from most other types of personality dispositions because the latter are external attributions of features distinguish that among individuals but do not entail intentional commitment by the person (Bilsky & Schwartz, 1994). Accumulating evidence shows that personality traits are largely endogenous

characteristics, while personal values are learned adaptations influenced strongly by the environment (Olver & Mooradian, 2003). However, although the personality and values are distinct constructs, they are not uncorrelated (Parks & Guay, 2009). Various empirical studies showed that personality variables can predict personal values (Bilsky & Schwartz, 1994; Olver & Mooradian, 2003; Veage, Ciarrochi, & Heaven, 2011).

Second, in relation to sexual behaviour, psychopathic personality has been investigated many times. In general, the investigations were associated with sexual aggression, sexual violence, sexual sadism, sexual deviance, sexual murder, and sexual crime, e.g. Freedman (1987). However, recent numerous studies have shown support for the thesis of Levenson, Kiehl, and Fitzpatrick (1995) that psychopathy is a continuous dimension, a tendency which may exist in general, normal, non-institutionalized, non-forensic, non-incarcerated populations. Lalumière, Harris, and Rice (2001, p. 75, 79) stated that the findings of their study:

“... provide no support for psychopathological models of psychopathy and partial support for life-history strategy models The defining features of psychopaths (manipulative, charming, glib, deceptive, parasitic, irresponsible, selfish, callous, promiscuous, impulsive, antisocial, aggressive) ... are not pathological outcomes of impaired development, but rather features of a Darwinian adaptation designed to thrive in an interpersonal environment dominated by social cooperators.”

Thus, it is reasonable to link psychopathy measures with general, non-disorder traits or values, as was conducted by Seibert, Miller, Few, Zeichner, and Lynam (2011). Previously, Glenn *et al.* (2010) found in their study that participants who scored higher on psychopathy were much less likely to base their self-concepts on moral traits. In fact, as we know, morality is related to values (Chan, 2008). This study contributes in relating psychopathic personality with common values in the sexual domain.

2. Methods

Participants in this study were 267 students ($M = 20.50$ years old; $SD = 1.367$ years old), which consisted of 97 males and 170 females. Samples were taken incidentally in five campuses in Jakarta and its surrounding areas (Bekasi and Depok), namely Bina Nusantara University, Gunadarma University, Mercu Buana University Jakarta, Pancasila University, and Higher School of Land Transportation.

Design of this study is predictive correlational design, with data analysis using linear regression analysis utilizing the program of *SPSS 21 for Windows*. Based on all the descriptions in the Introduction, the hypothetical models proposed in this study is as shown in Figure 1.

Premarital sexual behaviour was measured by Stages of Premarital Sexual Behaviour scale which was developed by the authors based on Antonovsky's work (1980). He proposed stages of sexual behaviour such as kissing and hugging, contact over the clothes (light petting), contact under the clothes (heavy petting), genital touching, and coitus. Scale developed by the authors in this study consists of 18 stages, as shown in Table 1. Scoring procedure was as follows: If a participant responds a checklist in the section “Take a glance at the partner's sensual body part(s)”, he/she gets a score of 1. If a participant gives a checklist on section “Rub breast /or/ Breast get rubbed from outside cloth”, then he/she gets a score of 13 (because its order is thirteenth from the top). If a participant gives a checklist on section “Have sexual intercourse”, then he or she gets a score of 18, and so on.

The instruction for participants is: “Put a check list (\checkmark) only on the farthest premarital sexual behaviour you ever do with sexual partners (nature of sexual relations not necessarily means love). Give one checklist only.”

Sexual values scales in this study were developed from the categorization of sexual values, i.e. Absolutism, Relativism, and Hedonism (Knox *et al.*; 2001; McCammon *et al.*, 1998). Examples of Absolutism dimension items are ‘Husband or wife must not have sex with someone else other than their committed partner’, ‘Sexual relation before marriage is permissive to do’ (*unfavorable item; reversely scored*), and ‘Homosexual relation is not something that is forbidden in the world’ (*unfavorable item*). Based on instrument trial test data from 72 students outside of participants, the instrument of this dimension is reliable (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.64$), by aborting 2 items, and corrected item-total correlations range from 0.31 to 0.49. Examples of Relativism dimension items are ‘Sexual

intercourse with unsteady partner is feasible as long as promoting safe sexual behaviour', 'Though not married, sexual intercourse is feasible if there is a strong commitment between the two', and 'As long as it is not committed during initial meetings, sexual intercourse in dating relationships may be done'. Instrument of this dimension is reliable (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.7$), by aborting 2 items, and corrected item-total correlations range from 0.33 to 0.63. Examples of Hedonism dimension items are 'Dating is one of the simple ways to satisfy sexual needs', 'There is nothing wrong if one views sex as a source of worldly pleasures', and 'It is legitimate if someone has sex for fun'. Instrument of this dimension is reliable (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.92$), by aborting 1 item, and corrected item-total correlations range from 0.71 to 0.84. The scales were presented with six response choices, ranging from 'Strongly Disagree' (scored 1) to 'Strongly Agree' (scored 6).

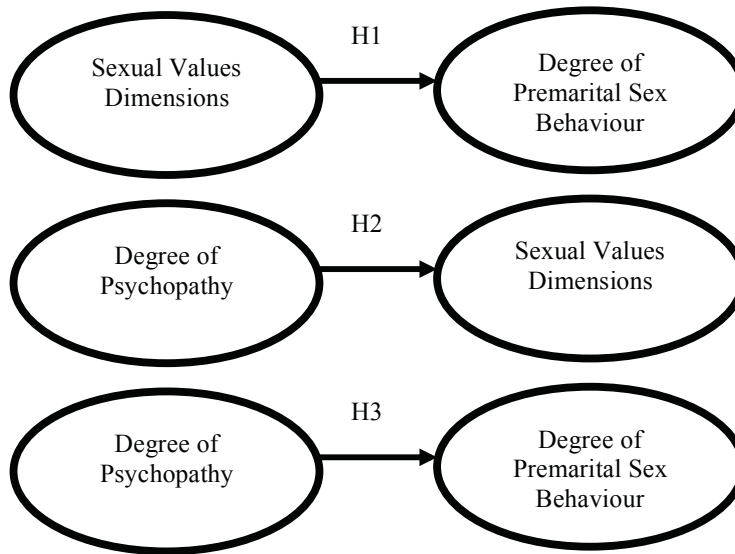


Fig. 1. Hypothetical models

Table 1. Stages of premarital sexual behaviour scale

Check list	The farthest premarital sexual behaviour
	Take a glance at a partner's sensual body part(s)
	Touch partner's finger(s) or hand(s)
	Hold partner's hand(s)
	Sit with partner side by side
	Sit side by side with a partner and close to each other's body
	Hug shoulders /or/ Shoulders get hugged, and bring partner's body closer
	Hug waist /or/ Waist gets hugged, and bring partner's body so close
	Kiss forehead /or/ Forehead gets kissed
	Kiss cheek(s) /or/ Cheek(s) gets kissed
	Kiss lips
	Closely hug each other
	Kiss lips while closely hugging each other
	Rub breast /or/ Breast get rubbed from outside cloth
	Rub breast /or/ Breast get rubbed from inside cloth
	Attach genitals /or/ Genitals get attached to one another while still wear underwear
	Rub genitals to one another while still wear underwear
	Attach genitals /or/ Genitals get attached to one another without wearing underwear
	Have sexual intercourse

Table 2. Research results ($n = 267$)

Model	Independent Variable (Predictor)	Dependent Variable	R^2	F	B	$SE\ B$	β
1	Absolute sexual value	Degree of premarital sexual behaviour	0.29	$F(3, 266) = 36.16^{**}$	0.02	0.07	0.02
	Relativistic sexual value				0.28	0.09	0.26 ^{**}
	Hedonistic sexual value				0.26	0.07	0.32 ^{**}
2	Degree of psychopathy	Absolute sexual value	0.11	$F(1, 266) = 32.58^{**}$	-0.23	0.04	-0.33 ^{**}
		Relativistic sexual value	0.14	$F(1, 266) = 42.77^{**}$	0.27	0.04	0.37 ^{**}
		Hedonistic sexual value	0.15	$F(1, 266) = 47.59^{**}$	0.37	0.05	0.39 ^{**}
3	Degree of psychopathy	Degree of premarital sexual behaviour	0.14	$F(1, 266) = 42.38^{**}$	0.28	0.04	0.37 ^{**}

Note.

^{**} $p < 0.01$

SE = Standard Error

Psychopathic personality in this study was measured by using Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale/LSRP (Levenson *et al.*, 1995), which has been validated by Brinkley, Diamond, Magaletta, and Heigel (2008) and Selbom (2011) into 16 items which can be grouped in three dimensions. These three dimensions are Egocentricity (10 items), Callous (4 items), and Antisocial (5 items). Examples of Egocentricity dimension items are 'Success is based on survival of the fittest; I am not concerned about the losers', 'My purpose in life is to play as many goodies getting as I can', and 'I tell other people what they want to hear so that they will do what I want them to do'. Instrument of this dimension is reliable (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.69$), by aborting 2 items, and corrected item-total correlations range from 0.25 to 0.47. Examples of Callous dimension items (all are unfavorable items) are 'I feel bad if my words or actions cause someone else to feel emotional pain', 'Even if I were trying very hard to sell something, I would not lie about

it', and 'Cheating is not justified because it is unfair to others'. Instrument of this dimension is reliable (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.818$), by aborting 1 item, and corrected item-total correlations range from 0.65 to 0.69. Examples of Antisocial dimension items are 'I quickly lose interest in tasks I start', 'I have been in a lot of shouting matches with other people', and 'When I get frustrated, I often 'let off steam' by blowing my top'. Instrument of this dimension is reliable (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.6$) with the corrected item-total correlations range from 0.25 to 0.47. The scales were presented with five response choices, ranging from 'Strongly Disagree' (scored 1) to 'Strongly Agree' (scored 5).

3. Results

Linear regression analyses provided results as shown in Table 2. Based on the table, it appears that sexual values contribute in explaining premarital sexual behaviour by 29 percent ($R^2 = 0.29$). The higher the relativistic sexual value, the higher the degree of premarital sexual behavior ($\beta = 0.26$, $p < 0.01$). The higher the hedonistic sexual value, the higher the degree of premarital sexual behavior ($\beta = 0.32$, $p < 0.01$). In the first regression model, the relativistic sexual value is the better predictor (higher β value) than the hedonistic sexual value. However, premarital sexual behaviour cannot be predicted by absolute sexual value ($\beta = 0.02$, $p > 0.05$).

In the second regression model, it appears that the degree of psychopathy contributes in explaining sexual values, respectively by 11 percent (Absolutism; $R^2 = 0.11$), 14 percent (Relativism; $R^2 = 0.14$), and 15 percent (Hedonism; $R^2 = 0.15$). The higher the degree of psychopathy, then (1) the lower the absolute sexual value ($\beta = -0.33$, $p < 0.01$), (2) the higher the relativistic sexual value ($\beta = 0.37$, $p < 0.01$), and (3) the higher the hedonistic sexual value ($\beta = 0.39$, $p < 0.01$).

In the third regression model, it appears that the degree of psychopathy contributes in explaining the degree of premarital sexual behaviour by 14 percent ($R^2 = 0.14$). The higher the degree of psychopathy, the higher the degree of premarital sexual behaviour ($\beta = 0.37$, $p < 0.01$).

To obtain a more elaborative description, regression analysis was conducted based on sex. The results of regression analysis showed that the whole significance of relationships in the global regression results previously found, are applicable to the female. For the male, the significance of the relationship between psychopathy with sexual values and psychopathy with premarital sexual behaviour is also valid. However, in male, the three sexual values are not able to predict premarital sexual behaviour ($p > 0.05$).

Additional analysis of differences by one-way ANOVA showed that there are differences between male and female in the degree of premarital sexual behaviour ($F(1, 266) = 44.75$, $p < 0.01$), psychopathy ($F(1, 266) = 4.78$, $p < 0.05$), absolute sexual value ($F(1, 266) = 24.18$, $p < 0.01$), relativistic sexual value ($F(1, 266) = 35.68$, $p < 0.01$), and hedonistic sexual value ($F(1, 266) = 33.78$, $p < 0.01$). Males ($M = 13.54$, $SD = 3.97$) have a higher degree of premarital sexual behaviour than females ($M = 9.95$, $SD = 4.35$). Males ($M = 46.40$, $SD = 6.32$) are more psychopathic than females ($M = 44.75$, $SD = 5.69$). Males ($M = 17.60$, $SD = 6.04$) are more hedonistic than females ($M = 13.67$, $SD = 4.85$). Males ($M = 12.40$, $SD = 4.42$) are also more relativistic than females ($M = 9.29$, $SD = 3.89$). However, females ($M = 24.69$, $SD = 3.64$) are more absolute in the dimension of sexual value than males ($M = 22.21$, $SD = 4.51$). This study also found differences between male and female in frequency of watching a film/movie which is loaded with sex ($F(1, 266) = 38.62$, $p < 0.01$). Males ($M = 2.20$, $SD = 0.49$) are more frequent to watch it than females ($M = 1.82$, $SD = 0.47$).

It is found that there is a negative correlation between the frequency of watching sexually loaded film/movie with absolute sexual value ($r = -0.22$, $p < 0.01$); positive correlation with relativistic sexual value ($r = 0.28$, $p < 0.01$); and positive correlation with hedonistic sexual value ($r = 0.34$, $p < 0.01$). There was also a positive correlation between the number of courtship and psychopathy ($r = 0.22$, $p < 0.01$) after controlling for age.

4. Discussion

The findings of **predictive correlations between sexual values and degree of premarital sexual behaviour** indicate confirmation on previous studies that have been mentioned before concerning the relationship between values and sexual behaviour. Nevertheless, this study might be the first that attempts to probe premarital sexual behaviour based on sexual values which are divided into three categories (Absolutism, Relativism, Hedonism)

among adolescents in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta (the capital of Indonesia) and its surroundings. In addition, this study contributes in empowering variables of sexual values in explanatory models of sexual behaviour. Also, this study answers the academic concern of Buhi and Goodson (2007) that there are three variables that are often overlooked in the research of sexual behaviour, namely self-standards (regarding *sexual values*), skills, and emotions. Furthermore, according to the statement, this study presumes that skills and emotions as well as a number of other factors would be responsible for 71 percent of the rest variance of premarital sexual behaviour.

There are two results that need to be discussed further in this section. First, **the contribution of sexual values which reaches 29 percent** in predicting premarital sexual behaviour. In social sciences, this effect size (the coefficient of determination; R^2) is considered to be relatively large. Thus, practical implication of these findings is that when parents, teachers and religious leaders feel concerned with the permissiveness of recent premarital sexual value among adolescents, then they can do something to overcome these facts by raising or lowering one or more sexual values to a degree what they expect. They can do so through sexuality education or other intervention programs. In short, we need to put more attention on sexual values among adolescents.

Secondly, the fact that **the degree of premarital sexual behaviour cannot be predicted by absolute sexual value** indicates that there is a possibility of sexual behaviour that is inconsistent with its values. Hypothetically, we suspect that the higher the absolute sexual value of an adolescent, the lower his/her degree of premarital sexual behaviour. However, this hypothesis is not supported by the data of this study. Shaw (1987) ever specifically raised this topic and named this phenomenon as “sexual value–behaviour discrepancy”. This discrepancy may occur because value actualization into action is the result of dynamics of transactional process between adherents of the value and their sociocultural environment. The results of this study specifically indicate that **urban life brings adolescents to be more facilitated in expressing their hedonistic and relativistic sexual values**. However, **urban and post-modern adolescents seem to experience anomic and disoriented situation** when they want to make their absolute/traditional/conservative values actual. This assumption is consistent with the Esilaba and Starcher’s findings (2009). In addition, the discrepancy is supported by the adolescent’s own psychic reality, as argued by Armstrong, “As always, our adolescent tests the extremes of their existence, ... (and) are guided not so much by right and wrong” (Armstrong 2000).

This study found that **the degree of psychopathy has a predictive correlation in the opposite direction with absolute sexual value, and in a parallel direction with hedonistic and relativistic sexual values**. This is the first study which investigates the sexual values that may be expected from people with variation of the degree of psychopathy. **Positive correlation between psychopathy and hedonistic and relativistic values** can be explained by itself by the dimensions of egocentricity, callous, and antisocial of psychopathy. However, negative correlation between psychopathy and absolute sexual value requires more explanation. The research results of Skovran, Huss, and Scalora (2010) showed that the psychopath has higher sexual fantasies and sensation seeking scores than non-psychopath. In accordance with the assumption of this study that psychopathy exists on a continuum in the population, hence syllogistically this study assumes that the higher one’s degree of psychopathy, the higher his/her sexual fantasies and sensation seeking. On the other hand, absolute sexual values tend to shut down opportunities for sexual fantasies of someone who is not (yet) married. Thus, **the inverse relationship between psychopathy and absolute sexual value** can be understood.

As a religious society, absolute/conservative/traditional sexual values for most Indonesian are informed through religion. Two leading religions embraced by the participants of this study are Islam (86.1 percent) and Christians (12 percent). Islam teaches, “And they who guard their private parts except from their wives those their right hands or possess, for indeed, they will not be blamed, but whoever seeks beyond that, then those are the transgressors” (Al-Qur’an, Surah Al-Mu’minu-n/The Believers 23:5-7). Christianity teaches, “You shall not covet your neighbour’s wife, or his male or female servant,” (Bible, Exodus 20:17, New International Version / NIV). Therefore, it is not surprising that psychopathy is not compatible with the absolute traditional values. If one is high or ascending, the other will be low or declining.

This study also found that **the degree of psychopathy is able to predict the degree of premarital sexual behaviour** directly. Regarding the results, we need, firstly, consider what Hacker and Frym (1955, p. 771) once reminded us, “In fact, the purely sexual element, in the overwhelming majority of sex offenses, is found in practically all instances of normal sexuality.” Thus, the sexual behaviour of the psychopath may not always be

distinguished from non-psychopath in normal populations. Mahmut, Homewood, and Stephenson (2008) through their research argued that the criminal psychopaths manifest more extreme degrees of the interpersonal-affective and antisocial features of psychopathy.

There are a number of research results that could explain the positive correlation between the degree of psychopathy and premarital sexual behaviour. First, that psychopathy is related to the general tendency to deceive in social exchange (Seto, Khattar, Lalumière, & Quinsey, 1997). Second, the more psychopathic a person is, the more likely he/she uses indirect aggression as a strategy to obtain highly rewarding items such as money, status, and sex (Vaillancourt & Sunderani, 2011). Third, Greenspan (2003) through his philosophical psychological review also showed that psychopath does not have enough capacity to feel moral emotions (e.g. guilt based on empathy), although it does not necessarily mean he/she cannot be held liable. This present research also asked the number of courtship(s) that been experienced by the participants until the present study was conducted, and found that there was a positive correlation between the number of courtship and psychopathy after controlling for age, although the correlation seems weak. By integrating the four findings, we obtain a comprehensive picture that the higher the degree of one's psychopathy, then he/she is more likely to commit fraud without empathy to gain advantage, in this case sexual advantage in premarital sexual behaviour. He/she also has the higher frequency of courtship that been experienced, perhaps instrumental to maximizing the advantage. It might be that the courtship is short-lived and unstable, but this suggestion needs to be further investigated.

Main limitation of this study was the imbalance of the number of samples between male (36.3 percent) and female (63.7 percent). The explanation is that in the convenience sampling of this research, students who became participants are from the Faculty or Department of Psychology (68.2 percent) compared with students from other faculties or departments. In Indonesia, Department of Psychology is the department whose students are dominated by female. Subsequent researchers are strongly advised to balance the number of participants between male and female in order to obtain more meaningful conclusions.

5. Conclusion

Basic premise advocated by this study is that psychopath and non-psychopath are different quantitatively rather than qualitatively. This study concluded that psychopathy and the related sexual values dimensions are useful to explain the degree of premarital sexual behaviour among unmarried urban adolescents.

In Indonesia and other Eastern countries in general, sexual customs regarding permissiveness toward premarital sexual behaviour is still not widely accepted. Therefore, based on the findings of this study, designs of psychosocial intervention strategies for improving these young people's quality of life need to involve early detection and identification on psychopathic personality, and to include ways on how to deal with various degrees of psychopathy and sexual values which are developed from that personality. Nowadays, measuring tool to detect psychopathic trait on children has been developed (e.g. van Baardewijk *et al.*, 2008), and seems quite promising to meet these goals.

Further research could integrate this research model with a model of adolescent development and various sociodemographic variables.

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